

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 29, 1861.

NO. 145.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At four dollars per annum, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-
moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
two DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be lib-
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful
for the generous patronage which has been be-
stowed upon them, are determined to furnish their
patrons a journal which shall be unexcelled in any
of the departments which comprise a first class
newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be
enabled to furnish its readers with the latest in-
telligence of the actions of the higher courts and
of the various departments of the State. It will
also contain the latest telegraphic news of stir-
ring events, and also of the New York, Cincin-
nati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conserva-
tive, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground
in reference to the two extremes. The old parties
broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital
question at present is Union or disunion. The
Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be
the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as
our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain
redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not re-
gard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs
of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will
contend for the equality of the States in the
Union, and for the absolute non-interference by
Congress with the domestic affairs of the States
and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an ac-
ceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It
will contain selections from the choicest literature
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The WEEKLY will be printed on extra double
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Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per
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Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

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Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style
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VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

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Orders from a distance for any of the above
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We are prepared to execute all kinds of
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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and
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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks,
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS
AND LADIES FURS,
429 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Oct. 24, 1860-w&twtw.

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JAMES B. CLAY.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

Frankfort, 9, 1860-w&twtw.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

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CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties

Jan. 5, 1859-tf.

J. W. FINNELL.
V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

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Jan. 3, 1859-tf.

JOHN RODMAN,
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PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

[Oct. 28, 1853.]

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
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PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-joining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

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WICH has existed for many years past be-
tween the undersigned and C. G. GRAHAM,
under the style of "C. G. Graham," in the Livery
Stable on Ann street, in Frankfort, and in other
businesses in the city, and in the country, since
the death of Mr. Graham. I hereby give notice
to all concerned, that as surviving partner I will
close the unsettled business of said late firm. All
persons indebted to it are requested to make im-
mediate payment, so that I may be enabled to
pay the outstanding debts against it.

Frankfort, dec4 tf. THO. S. PAGE.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort,
renders his professional services to the citi-
zens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House,
2nd door from corner. [Aug. 29, 1860-tf.]

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD has opened a
school for boys, in the Mansion House, on

Main street. Having had several years exper-
ience in teaching, she feels confident of giving satis-
faction to all who may send to her. She teaches Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geogra-
phy, Grammar, and Latin commenced.

Terms, per Session of Twenty Weeks, - \$15
mar8 twtf.

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BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed
by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and
Medicine, this being the only safe guide to
uniform success. From this he is enabled to
operate with far less pain to the patient void of
danger. All work warranted; the workmanship
will show itself. Calls will be thankfully re-
ceived.

Office at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,
(SUCCESSOR TO MORTON & GRISWOLD.)

Bookellers, Stationers, Binders, and Books and Job
Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

WE constantly on hand a complete assort-
ment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical,
School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices.

Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries
supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or
Retail. [July 13, 1850-by.]

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a
large lot of CANEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny,
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
for any point of the railroad or city, by applying
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb2 twtf.

S. BLACK.

The Thoroughbred Young Horse,
JAPHET,

THE winner of seven first prizes in
the rings for thoroughbred horses, at
the Lexington, Louisville, Shelbyville, and Emen-
tance Fairs—two of them being State Fairs—will
be permitted to serve mares at \$15 the season, with
the privilege of returning the next year a mare
not proving to be foal.

The blood of Japhet is of the most distinguished

strain, uniting from his immediate ancestors the

blood of Sir Archie, Medoo, Imported Bedford,

Diomed, and Medley, and tracing through both

sires and dam to the best blood of England, and

having in a few lines of descent 17 distinct crosses
of the celebrated Godolphin Arabian.

For particulars see bills and apply to the sub-
scriber, six miles from Frankfort, on the Georgia-
ton Pike.

WILLIAM J. LEWIS.

mar18 w&twtw

COVE MILL FOR SALE.

STUATEI 1½ miles North of Frankfort, on
the Owenton turnpike road. For particulars
apply to R. C. STEELE.

Frankfort Ky.

August 8-tf.

Telephone Office Removed.

THE Telegraph Office in this city has been re-
moved to the Freight Office of the Louisville,

Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depots. All

persons having business with the office will please

notice this change.

T. C. KYTE,
Agent.

jan7 tf.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and
on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks,
printed on short notice and moderate terms.

JAMES SIMPSON

JOHN L. SCOTT.
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L.
SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partner-
ship in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at
Frankfort. Judge Simpson will be fully
refined all persons who have known him, either
at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or
more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of
Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons
hereinafter referred to him in his published work.

Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Oct. 24, 1860-w&twtw.

At Unusually Low Prices.

<p

THE COMMONWEALTH. WAR NEWS!

NEW YORK, April 25.

Captain Andrew Talbot, of the United States Topographical Engineers, a native of Connecticut, has gone to Richmond to superintend the manufacture of arms to be supplied by the Government. The Union Committee have purchased sixteen rifled cannon of West Point for the use of our volunteers.

Engraved plates for bonds and bank notes for the Confederate States have been seized in two bank note engraving establishments, in Wall street, to-day.

The Cunard steamship Kedar has been chartered by Government; also the steamer Champion.

General Beauregard has not yet started, but rumor said 2,500 troops would leave that night to march on the Capital.

Citizens of Wilmington, N. C., had seized the steamer Georgia.

The Baltic, Columbia, Harriet Lane and Cuyler were seen in the Chesapeake Bay.

It is stated that the sloop Sunshine was fired into off Yorktown, and in carrying sail to escape capsized. The schooner Alice Ellis was seized.

Advices from Norfolk state that Captains Rogers and White were prisoners in the hands of the authorities.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.

The steamer Cahawba, of the New Orleans and New York line, was seized at one o'clock this morning, but was subsequently released by order of the Montgomery Government, and sailed at six this evening.

Accounts from the upper parishes say that the military excitement is increasing, and volunteer companies are forming rapidly.

Rumors from an authentic source have reached Brazos that the Mexicans are getting up another Guerilla warfare against the citizens on the Rio Grande, above Brownsville. The town of Roma has been pillaged and burnt, and many American families have been murdered. Brownsville also has been threatened.

WHEELING, VA., April 25.

The Bell and Everett men of this Congressional District met in convention in this city to-day, and accepted the nominee of the Douglas Democrats, W. G. Brown, of Preston county, as their candidate for Congress. Resolutions were adopted approving of the Harrison county preamble and resolutions, which condemn the course of Eastern Virginia, and recommend all Northwestern counties to send delegates to a convention at Wheeling on the 13th of May. Strong Union speeches were made, and every thing was transacted with perfect unanimity.

The prevalent belief here is that there will be a division of the state.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

General Lamont, from Washington, reports the following as Mr. Lincoln's reply to the Baltimore Commissioners, asking for peace, concluding thus: "Gentlemen, now go home; tell your people if they won't attack us, we won't attack them; if they attack us, we will retaliate severely. Troops must come to Washington, and that through Maryland, and they shall."

Hicks issued a proclamation convening the Legislature for to-morrow.

In consequence of the Federal troops at Annapolis, there is a probability of re-opening travel to and from Washington, by order of General Scott.

It is reported that over two thousand southern troops arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday, destination secret.

Every endeavor has been used with the authorities of Baltimore to permit the re-opening of telegraphic communication, but so far they have been unsuccessful.

BOSTON, April 25.

Officers of the frigate Niagara, just arrived from Japan, who are Southerners, have resigned. The oath of allegiance to the United States was administered anew to the officers and crew of the Niagara, and all but four subscribed to it. Their names will be stricken from the roll.

DETROIT, April 25.

The straits of Mackinaw are open. The propeller Prairie State arrived this morning from Chicago, the first boat through. The Governor has called an extra session of the Legislature to meet May 7. Five regiments have been offered to the Governor and new ones are organizing.

HARRISBURG, April 25.

Passengers arrived here by the Northern Central road say all is quiet in Baltimore—all the wholesale houses closed—all clerks over fourteen years of age were required to enlist; many were leaving the city in consequence. Five cars arrived at Chambersburg, filled with families flying from Baltimore. Baltimore money is ten per cent. below par there, and Pennsylvania money is being exchanged for gold and silver.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

The latest news from Annapolis states that the road is open to Washington.

There is no confirmation of a reported attack on Fort Pickens, but rumors continue to receive credence. The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript of Tuesday says "dispatches received last night say Fort Pickens was taken by the Southern troops, with a loss of 2,500 men."

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

The schooner Lucas was fired into in Chesapeake Bay by two schooners, which had no colors, but escaped.

A gentleman who passed through Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday, learned, from the railroad conductor that arrangements were being made to convey troops from Charleston to Richmond; 2,000 were then on the way.

NEW YORK, April 25.

A gentleman from Washington, via Relay House and Wheeling, reports that the Secessionists have planted a battery of four guns at Harper's Ferry, commanding the bridge. Trains are stopped and examined, and the road for a mile was lined with soldiers. At Wheeling a strong Union feeling prevailed. 2,500 men were under arms.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25.

Governor Morton delivered his message to the Legislature this afternoon. He recommends the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of purchasing arms and munitions of war, and for the organization of such portion of the militia as may be deemed necessary for the present emergency.

He recommends the passage of a law defining and punishing treason against the State.

In alluding to the present trouble, he says we should approach the contest, not as patriots, but as patriots who cast aside every

selfish consideration when danger threatens our country. The struggle is one in which we enter with the deepest reluctance. If the people of the seceding States put themselves in the attitude of public enemies, they must bear the responsibility.

To our sister State, Kentucky, we turn with hope and affection. I appeal to her by the ties of common kindred to maintain the Constitution and the Union.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.

A proposition has been made by the Governor of Kentucky to the Governor of Ohio that the Governors of the Border States propose to the United States Government to become arbitrators between the contending parties in the present difficulties.

NASHVILLE, April 25.

The Legislature convened, and has been in secret session. Reporters have been excluded. The contents of the Governor's message are unknown.

NOW AND THEN.—The Richmond Enquirer is now one of the most rabid of the ultra session journals. In 1841 it was conducted by Mr. T. Ritchie, and in speaking of the Hartford Convention it expressed the following sound opinions:

The Union is in Danger.—Turn to the Convention of Hartford and learn to tremble at the madness of its authors. How far will such madmen advance? Though they may conceal from you the project of disunion though a few of them may have concealed it from themselves, yet who will pretend to set bounds to the rage of disfection? One false step after another may lead them to resist the laws, to a treasonable neutrality, to a war against the Government of the United States. Are you ready for this state of things? Will you support the men who would plunge into this ruin?

No man, no association of men, no State or set of States has a right to withdraw itself from this Union of its own accord. The same power which knit us together can only unknit. The same formality which forged the links of the Union necessary to dissolve it. The majority of States which form the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any one branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or obstruct the efficiency of its constitutional laws, is treason—treason to all intents and purposes. Any other doctrine, such as that which has been lately held forth by the Federal Republican, that any one State may withdraw itself from the Union, is an abominable heresy—which strips its author of every possible pretension to the name or character of Federalist.

We call, therefore, upon the Government of the Union to exert its energies when the season shall demand it, and seize the first traitor who shall spring out of the hot bed of the Convention of Hartford. This illustrious Union which has been cemented by the blood of our forefathers, the pride of America and the wonder of the world, must not be tamely sacrificed to the heated brains or the aspiring hearts of a few malcontents. The Union must be saved when any one shall dare to assail it.

COUNTRYMEN OF THE EAST! We call upon you to keep a vigilant eye upon those wretched men who would plunge us into civil war and inevitable disgrace. Whatever may be the temporary calamities which may assail us, let us swear upon the altar of our country to save the Union.

—We have been furnished with the following extracts of a letter from a citizen of Texas to his brother in Louisville, and for whose credibility we can vouch:

"I have owing to me about \$1,700, on as good men as are in the country. I have one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle and eighteen hundred acres of land, and with all of this, I cannot raise one dollar for necessities. If we have a failure in the wheat crop, people will actually starve."

"It is true that there is wheat now in the country, but the holders of it will not let it go without money, which it is impossible to get."

"Anarchy, misery and ruin reign supreme in Texas. All law and order are at an end, and each man has to carry his revolver and bowie knife every time he steps out of his house, as such a course is his only protection."

"A few weeks ago, a valuable tract of land of 640 acres was sold at Sheriff's sale at thirteen cents an acre. One year ago it would have brought six dollars an acre."

"Some time since I refused eight dollars an acre for a tract of one hundred and fifty seven acres. Two days ago I offered it at two dollars an acre to the same man who had offered me the eight dollars, but he refused to buy it at any price."

The letter is dated March 29, 1861.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.—The National Intelligencer of the 18th inst. says:

"After the several levies of the respective States shall have been raised and mustered into the service of the United States it may be that no occasion will arise for such operations as to call for their active employment. They will simply be in readiness to obey the summons of the Government in case of any attack, actual or meditated upon the Federal Capital or other property of the Union. The idea that they are to be employed for the subjugation of the South is simply preposterous, for such subjugation is impossible by any number of troops, and the purpose of 'invasion' is expressly disclaimed by the Administration. The very fact, therefore, that no existing emergency can demand the intervention of 75,000 men, especially when taken in connexion with the short period for which they are enlisted, (three months) serves to show that they have been summoned in prospect of contingent eventualities, which may never arise, if only the people of the Border Slaveholding States shall determine to exert their potential influence in favor of the Union and of the preservation of the public peace."

—We clip the following paragraph from the Cincinnati Commercial:

TO KENTUCKY.—There is one fact which we wish every Kentuckian could be brought to understand. It is that the warlike preparations made here and at other points in the northwest do not contemplate the possibility of aggression toward Kentucky. The state of the country is so portentous that every citizen and every city seems bound to take measures for self-protection. Louisville is preparing to defend herself. So is Cincinnati. The motive here as at Louisville, is that instinctive one of self-preservation. The six thousand men who are nightly drilling in this city have no views of acting aggressively. They would defend their homes and the flag of their country. Certainly Kentucky as a State has no attack to make upon either.

—Remember that Ed. Keen is a candidate for Major of the First Battalion Enrolled Militia. Vote for him.

LOU. DEM.

—Remember that Ed. Keen is a candidate for Major of the First Battalion Enrolled Militia. Vote for him.

WANT TO HIRE OUT

FOR the balance of the year, a likely NEGRO GIRL, 14 or 15 years old. Enquire at this office.

An Arkansas Farewell.

"Persimmons, Jr.," in the Spirit of the Times, gives an account of the parting of Old Ben Winnie of Arkansas, with his son Joe, who was leaving home for business in Texas. The old man was accustomed to deal in eucalyptus, and his discourse is enlivened by similes that the smoking-car passengers on some of the longest local railway trains will understand. Thus the story runs:

In course of time Uncle Winnie's eldest son, a boy of some eighteen years of age, was most unexpectedly invited to what was then the new County of Texas. A distant relative, who desired an assistant, offered great inducements, and Winnie Junior, a chip of the old block, and a real honor to Arkansas, made his preparations for the first time to leave home. His mother treated the boy well, and filled up the time before his departure with crying, packing up a trunk, and making "cake fixins." Old Winnie took a most grasping and philosophical view of the matter. He remarked that life was a pack of cards, and that your success depended upon how they dealt out. He said he knew fellows who never could get above a four spot, and never enough of them to make more nor a pair. He'd known others, again, who always had their hands full of queens and aces; and even if the deal runs low, they would get two pairs, or three deuces, that war even better in this case than "pieters." In short, Uncle Winnie said some men had luck; play as they would, they couldn't in fact help winning, whether they set down with green ones, or took a shy at "the tiger."

At last the "boy" was about to take his departure; his mother gave him her last kiss, and her most fervent blessing, and Uncle Winnie accompanied him to the wagon that was to take him to the steamboat landing. The moment of leaving came; he had held up wonderfully all through the preliminaries, but now his heart was too full, and he broke into a song as follows:

"Bob, you are about leaving home for strange parts. You're going to throw me out of the game and go it alone. The odds is agin you, Bob, but remember always that industry and perseverance are the winning cards; they are the 'bowers.' Book learning and all that sort of thing will do to fill up with, like small trumps, but you must have the bowers to back 'em, else they ain't worth shucks. If luck runs agin you pretty strong, don't cave in and look like a sick chicken on a rainy day, but hold your head up and make 'em believe you're flush of trumps; then they won't play so hard agin you."

"I've lived and traveled around some, Bob, and I've found out that assoo as folks thought you held a weak hand, they'd buck you strong. So when you're sorter weak, keep on a bold front, but play cautious; be satisfied with a pint. Many's the hand I've seen enched 'cause they played for too much."

"Keep your eyes well skinned, Bob; don't let 'em 'nig' on you; recollect the game lays as much with the head as with the hands. Be temperate; never get drunk, for then, no matter how good your hand you won't know how to play it; both bowers and the ace won't save you, for there's sartain to be a 'misdeal' or something wrong. And another thing, Bob, (this was spoken in a low tone and in Bob's ear,) don't go too much on the women; queens is kinder poor cards; the more you have of 'em the worse for you; you might have three and nary trump. I don't say discard 'em all; if you get hold of one that's a trump, it's all good and that's sartain to be one out of four."

"And above all, Bob, be honest; never take a man's trick won't belong to you; nor 'slip cards,' nor 'nig,' for then you can't look your man in the face, and when that's the case there's no fun in the game; it's a regular 'cut throat.' So now, Bob, farewell; remember what I tell you, and you'll be sure to win, and if you don't, serve you right to get skunked!"

Old Winnie's feelings now overcame him, and with tears in his eyes, he concluded:

"Bye agin, Bob, and God bless you. Be a man, and do honor to your native State, and never be so mean as to run for the Legislature, or try to get into Congress; to do either is worse, than keeping a sweat-clot at a mule race, or thimblerigger at a negro camp-meeting."

Here the old man fell upon Bob's neck; the two wept together and parted.

HORRORS OF CIVIL WAR.

To those who are unfamiliar with the history of civil wars, and are now, perhaps, rejoicing at the prospects of a "brush," we would command the following. It will give them a pretty correct idea of what we may surely expect unless reason rules the day:

"As a warning to the American people at this time, they should read the history of the French Revolution, and contemplate its horrible results. The extent to which blood was shed during its continuance will hardly be credited by the present age, but it is correctly stated that the number of victims reached 1,922,351. Of this number 602 were guillotined by the order of the Revolutionary Tribunals; 32,000 were victims under Carrier at Nantes; 32,000 at Lyons; 3,400 women died of premature child-birth; 348 in child-birth from grief; and there were 15,000 children, 10,000 of whom were killed in the massacres at the Abbey, the Carmes, and other prisons, on the 2d of September; the victims shot at Toulon and Marseilles, or the persons slain in the little town of Bedoin, of which the whole population perished."

This is but the history, embracing a very brief period, of a single nation. If the records of all other nations that have foolishly wrangled with each other, were written and compressed within narrow compass, what consternation and horror would be excited! Reckless men, though not truly brave, may look these dangers in the face, but let them give a passing thought to the thousands of innocent, helpless ones that must be involved in the horrid catastrophe.

—The Secession party in Kentucky have withdrawn their ticket for the Border State Convention. The apology is, that there is no use for it now; that no such Convention will be held, &c. On the contrary, such a Convention will be held. It is only a question of time; and a short time at that. There is a better reason for the withdrawal of this ticket. It can't be elected. Inasmuch as they profess to think Kentucky is preparing to defend herself. So is Cincinnati. The motive here as at Louisville, is that instinctive one of self-preservation. The six thousand men who are nightly drilling in this city have no views of acting aggressively. They would defend their homes and the flag of their country. Certainly Kentucky as a State has no attack to make upon either.

—Remember that Ed. Keen is a candidate for Major of the First Battalion Enrolled Militia. Vote for him.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

MONDAY..... APRIL 29, 1861.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

Union Democratic Nominations
FOR DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

Election first Saturday in May.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

DISTRICT DELEGATES:

1. JUDGE R. K. WILLIAMS.
2. HON. ARCHIE DIXON.
3. HON. FRANCIS M. BRISTOW.
4. HON. JOSHUA F. BELL.
5. HON. C. A. WICKLIFFE.
6. HON. W. O. W. DUNLAP.
7. HON. C. MOREHEAD.
8. HON. JAS. F. ROBINSON.
9. GEN. JOHN B. HUSTON.
10. Col. ROBERT RICHARDSON.

Franklin County May Election:

For County Judge,
ROBERT H. KING.
For Major First Battalion,
EDGAR KEENON.

POST OFFICE REMOVED.—The Post Office has been removed from Main street to the room adjoining W. A. Gaines' hardware store, on St. Clair street.

Synopsis of the News by Telegraph:

The reports of armed opposition to the marching of northern troops from Annapolis to Washington is denied.

Baltimore is to be blockaded. Southern troops are hourly expected on Georgetown Heights.

The citizens of Baltimore purpose firing on northern troops from the windows and tops of the houses. Such an act, it is thought, will end in the destruction of the city by fire.

Ex-President Buchanan has fled to Canada.

Beauregard is now represented to be awaiting an attack at Charleston.

The Gen. Johnston referred to in the dispatches as having been mobbed at Lynchburg is most probably Andrew Johnston, Senator from Tennessee.

The States and Union at Washington has suspended on account of threats made by the Unionists.

News from the troops marching continues to come in. Gov. Letcher prohibits the exportation of provisions North.

Fortress Monroe fired into a tug-boat, and captured an artillery belonging to the besiegers.

The dispatches contain a computation of Virginia troops in the field.

Jeff Davis has not nor will he issue letters of marque at present.

Washington is declared by Gen. Scott to be perfectly safe from present attack.

It is thought that there will be 25,000 southern troops at Richmond shortly.

The Government is seizing all articles of commerce belonging to the seceded States.

The conservative element is thought to be predominating at Baltimore. There seems to be no desire to interfere with or oppose northern troops marching to Washington. Annapolis is to be fortified.

The commander at Fort Caswell has given notice that no vessels will be allowed to pass that point for sea.

Missouri is likely to furnish her full quota of troops.

The news from Texas and Mexico is exciting. A change in the Ministry of Mexico has taken place. The Mexicans under Cortinas had made a descent on Texas.

The steamer C. E. Killman was captured by the troops at Cairo.

Memphis and other Tennessee troops are marching on Cairo.

A stampede of slaves has taken place in Maryland.

Now and Then.

We have before us a copy of the Kentucky Campaign, edited by the Editors of the Kentucky Statesman and Frankfort Yeoman, dated August 29, 1860. From an article headed, "False charges of the opposition against Mr. Breckinridge," we clip the following:

The charge of disunion sentiment or purpose against Mr. Breckinridge is of like character and kindred nature with those above disposed of. It is unsupported by proof or circumstance. A more malignant falsehood could not be uttered against him than the allegation that he ever entertained a feeling of hostility to the Union, or that he holds any other sentiment than that of devotion to the Union. We go further to meet the charge here made, and declare that while fully asserting that Mr. Breckinridge is influenced by, in co-operation with, or friendly to any man, set of men, or movement looking to disunion. We have the best authority for this statement of facts.

The pious reader will shudder over the felonious polysyllables of this brace of Colonels who went "further to meet the charge," and denounce it as wholly false." But we trust that the pious reader will recover himself when he reflects that both of the ignoble editors of the Kentucky Campaign of the 29th of August, 1860, are now ardent and immediate secessionists. They have breakfasted, dined, supped, and slept upon their own individual denunciations of the "wholly false" style, and are now openly and avowedly exactly what we believed they were on the 29th day of August, in the year of disgrace 1860.

An editorial in this same "Campaign" is also instructive and attractive. We quote:

It is the practice of those who wrongfully charge the Democratic party with entertaining disunion

sentiments and designs, when no taint or trace of the kind appears either in our platform, or in the loyal and glorious antecedents of our candidates, to cross-examine our speakers, with an astuteness creditable alone to a puffedog who had never got beyond a five-dollar fee, to ascertain, we suppose, whether or not the Democracy rely as a last remedy for infractions of the law of the Federal Union. There is no nothing in our State or Federal platform to warrant the foul suspicion, come from the quarter it may, that the Kentucky Democracy cherish or countenance any feeling akin to disunionism. The speeches and writings of our noble standard-bearers, their actions in war and peace, upon the battle-field and in the council chamber—all give the lie in broadest terms to the slanderous imputation that any other than loyal hearts beat in their patriotic bosoms. WE DO NOT HOLD A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION TO BE A SUITABLE REMEDY FOR ANY OF THE EVILS THAT DO NOW OR ARE LIKELY HEREAFTER TO AFFLICT US FROM THE FANATICISM AND TREASON ENGENDERED BY DEMAGOGUE IN THE NON-SLAVEHOLDING STATES. WE INTEND TO GIVE OUR ENEMIES NO SUCH ADVANTAGE. WE DO NOT INTEND TO TEAR DOWN THE GOOD OLD BUILDINGS ERECTED BY OUR FATHERS' HANDS, THAT HAS SHATTERED US LONG AND SO WELL, IN RAIN AND STORM, AND SUNSHINE, BECAUSE A FOOL OCCUPANT OF THE MANSION PROPOSES TO INFRINGE ON OUR RIGHTS, AND OCCUPIES MORE ROOM THAN HE IS JUSTLY ENTITLED TO. FAR FROM IT, THESE ARE OUR INDIVIDUAL SENTIMENTS, AND WE HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE THEY COVER THE VIEWS OF OUR PARTY.

Those "individual views" it will be perceived, are at once sophomoric, insolent, ignorant, and silly. The two military gentlemen, who then enunciated them with such a parade of outraged patriotism, have since concluded to tear down the old building (which of course was theirs), and establish an out-house, pompously designated as a Southern Confederacy.

We happen to be among those presumptuous and unhappy individuals who "charged" the Breckinridge party of the 29th of August, 1860, with entertaining disunion sentiments.

At the time we were suitably denounced by the miscellaneous Colonels and gentlemen of the precious Union loving party. Remorse of conscience, (in consequence of charging Breckinridge with entertaining disunion views,) has not preyed upon our vitals to any great extent. We still live, and live to see the fulfillment to the very letter of what we predicted in the canvass of 1860, and what the Secessionists of to-day then denied with such terrible emphasis.

We intended to make some comments, but we don't think any are needed.

LOST!!

STRAYED OR STOLEN!
A GOVERNOR!

\$20,000 Reward in Southern Confederate
acy Bonds!!

We have lost our amiable Governor. He has not been in Frankfort for so many days. Kind friends are constantly waiting to see him, and inquiring for him. Telegraphic dispatches are accumulating for his inspection. We fear that he has been foully dealt with. Mayhap, the Southern Confederacy has seized and occupied him. It is possible that Yancey has beguiled him hence by those "silver tones" which pleaded so eloquently for the Union last September. We are in tears.

If this should meet the eyes of our beloved Governor, we say to him, in the words of the psalmist: You are going far away, far away from your Kentucky; there's no one left to govern us, and you too may forget; but our hearts will be with you, wherever you retire; can you look us in the face, and say the same Beriah? Down in the South Confed., with the bulky blue cockade, oh! we fear that you'll forget all the promises you made. Or when Yancey leads the way, you'll be madly rushing on, never thinking if they kill you that our happiness is gone. Oh! if we were Queen of France, or, still better, Pope of Rome, we'd have no Government's abroad, but keep them all at home. Have Kentucky be at peace, when fanatics show their spite, and let the devils who made the fuss be the only ones to fight.

THE TROOPS AT CAIRO.—The St. Louis Democrat, of Thursday, says advises from Cairo state that the people of that little city were taken all aback at the arrival of the troops by the Illinois Central Railroad. The troops took possession of the point at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and commenced planting their batteries. A detachment of two or three hundred men were sent up the railroad track a few miles to protect the bridges which were threatened by some of the populace. There is yet no positive information in reference to the designs of the Government in occupying this point with so a large a command. Shippers in St. Louis Wednesday morning held off, but upon advices to the evening papers that Gov. Yates had given no instructions to seize shipments, the Memphis and Nashville packets were loaded down to the guards and hurriedly set out. The insurance companies are charging double rates.

Border State Convention.

The disunionists have withdrawn their ticket for delegates to the Border State Convention. Such a course was doubtless best for them, and economical of the feelings of their candidates. They canvassed the State just enough to ascertain how odious they were with the people. They saw nothing but certain defeat staring them in the face, and they retreated while there was time. We applaud their desecration.

J. R. Barrick, Esq., in a letter addressed to the editors of the Louisville Democrat, declines to be a candidate for State Treasurer.

See the organization of the Home Guard, which is published in another column.

Home Guards.

The citizens of Frankfort and vicinity who have enrolled themselves into a military organization, called the Home Guards, Company A, do hereby adopt the following declaration of their purpose:

To aid in the preservation of peace, maintenance of law and order, and of perfect respect for the rights of property and person in this immediate community.

To aid in suppressing all irregular or unauthorized assemblies or associations, having for their object any interference with the rights of person or property, and to resist all mob violence, outbreaks, or insurrections against law and order; and to protect their homes and families against the dangers which threaten in times of commotion like the present.

The members of the company pledge their sacred honor that they will abstain from all violence or lawlessness, and that they will stand by each other in upholding those purposes; and that the arms placed in their hands shall not be used for any purpose contrary to these objects or for any revolutionary proceeding.

In testimony of their determination to abide by these and all rules and regulations adopted by the company, to promote the objects of the organization, and of their obligation to obey their officers, the members of the company are hereby required to subscribe their names to this paper.

R. C. Anderson, Captain; Robert B. Taylor, 1st Lieutenant; John L. Scott, 2d Lieutenant; J. M. Mills, 3d Lieutenant; J. W. Batchelor, Orderly Sergeant; George W. Miller, 2d Sergeant; Dan Garrard, 3d Sergeant; John C. Hendricks, 4th Sergeant; Jno. N. Crutcher, 5th Sergeant; Henry Brown, 1st Corporal; R. W. Blackburn, 2d Corporal; A. H. McClure, 3d Corporal; Thos. J. Hatchison, 4th Corporal.

John J. Crittenden, John Whitehead, Jno. D. Chambers, Thos. A. Theobald, Geo. W. Monroe, Charley Wickliffe, Simeon Montague, Robert L. Henderson, George Caken, Chas. Haydon, E. Hensley, Wm. Strobridge, H. I. Todd, T. N. Lindsey, Dr. H. Rodman, J. R. Page, Thos. B. Ford, Jno. A. Crittenden, E. B. Getz, Richard Frank Todd, A. H. Rennick, Chas. F. Craddock, Jack Veasey, J. C. Hensley, John M. Todd, Richard Long, H. S. Ellis, J. H. Johnson, R. H. King, Lysander Hord, B. B. Sayre, Wm. B. Holman, J. W. Zook, A. G. Cammack, J. D. Pollard, Jno. M. Pendleton, Dr. John Keenon, H. R. Miller, J. H. Boyer, Jno. M. Hewitt, A. T. Dudley, Jno. J. Roberts, Wm. Starling, J. W. Prunett, John Sneed, A. W. Brown, W. B. Rodman, W. K. Grey, E. H. Taylor, W. H. Keene, John J. Quin, W. H. Gray, Jas. M. Todd, J. H. Garrard, John Carter, Sam. Stringfellow, H. J. P. Bacon, Dr. J. S. Price, Henry Wingate, Edgar Keenon, Wm. E. Cox, Wm. W. Hutchison, A. C. Keenon, L. McDaniel, W. T. Reading, R. C. Steele, Jno. G. Sanders, M. Barstow, M. A. Gay, Geo. E. Frazer, J. W. Voorhis, Lewis Cheek, H. J. Sheets, J. G. Daniel, James Pierson, J. R. Graham, Chas. N. Johnson, Chas. Featherston, S. M. Noel, N. Noland, R. J. Hayne, Peter Dudley, Jacob Swett, Mason Brown, Gran. W. Owens, J. L. Sage, G. W. Gwin, H. C. Mitchell, Isaac Williams, J. Temple, Philip Swigert, Jas. R. Watson, Wm. Graham, Geo. Macklin, W. A. Gaines, Dr. W. L. Crutcher, John Welsh, Orlando Brown, T. S. Theobalds, James T. Duvall, H. Whittingham, Thos. S. Page, J. R. Hendrick, W. R. Fall, A. G. Bacon, G. W. Chambers, Hiram Berry, W. H. Page, L. H. Finnell, Thos. S. Check, Zach. Lewis, Alex. Connely, J. C. Coleman, A. Conery, Wm. Y. Campbell, H. R. Powell, Jos. Nichols, A. P. Meriwether, James Walls, Geo. Bacon, John Hinshuber, Wm. Watkins, Stephen Black, W. H. Soaged, E. G. Hambleton, Edwin Botts, Jos. Rawson, Wm. H. Stanley, G. Tabot, Henry Martin, Jas. R. Tate, R. K. Woodson, John E. Harvie, S. A. Scarce, G. W. Lewis, Eli McDaniel, Dennis O'Neil, Ned Cummins, R. Runyan, F. D. Reddish, Minus Williams, John Branson, B. F. Meek, John B. Walker, John L. Phythian, Lyman Hawks, G. W. Craddock, Col. E. H. Taylor, Dr. W. C. Sneed.—12.

All true Union men will vote for Bob King for County Judge.

From the Harrodsburg Press, one of the best and ablest edited Union papers in the State, we clip the following paragraphs:

The war has actually begun. Designing politicians have brought it upon the country. We regret the necessity that has caused such a calamity to befall our country. But we trust that the honor, dignity and character of the Federal Government will be sustained. God protect the innocent.

A powerful effort is being made by the Secessionists to burn Kentucky out of the Union. Kentucky is the only state which loves her country—she who you stand for. J. C. Davis, president—the Cotton Confederacy is not your country. Kentuckians owe no allegiance to Jeff. Davis. Every consideration of duty, interest and patriotism demand that Kentuckians shall stand firm and true to the Federal Government.

Speaking of the exciting state of affairs, the editor of the Press says:

Kentucky we trust will stand up to her native dignity and worth of her people. She strikes every reflecting mind with horror. Yet Kentucky has her duties to perform and her responsibilities upon her; Kentucky must soon take a firm and decided position. We have great confidence in the wisdom and prudence of her people, and in their decision we shall acquiesce, whether cheerfully or otherwise.

LIFE AT PENSACOLA.—A letter from a military man to his friend in Atlanta, Ga., gives a stirring picture of things at Pensacola. He says: "Times are surely here. We have to sleep on our arms every night.—Fort Pickens has about 2,500 troops within her walls. There are five war steamers lying back of the Island. We are now engaged in throwing up a sand battery, to be called the 'Gate City Battery.' Soldiering is a hard life. Hard work—fat bacon and hard crackers. My hands are blistered badly. No time to fish yet. Plenty oysters at forty cents a hundred. Martial law was declared here to-day, and everybody notified to take up arms immediately or leave—Nothing to drink here at all."

Circus.—Robinson & Lake's great Southern Menagerie and Circus will be here on Wednesday, May 1st. This is one of the most extensive exhibitions now traveling, and those who would forget for a moment, in a hearty laugh, the troubles of the country, can avail themselves of this opportunity to witness the performances of the knights of the saw-dust.

J. R. Barrick, Esq., in a letter addressed to the editors of the Louisville Democrat, declines to be a candidate for State Treasurer.

See the organization of the Home Guard, which is published in another column.

Fruits of Succession.—Virginia currency has depreciated eighty per cent; Maryland currency is worthless. Should Kentucky secede, she will be in the same category.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Recent events are of so startling a character as to render it imperatively necessary that the Legislature of Kentucky be again convened in extraordinary session. It is now apparent that the most energetic measures are being resorted to by the Government at Washington to prosecute a war upon an extended scale with the seceded States. Already large sums of money and supplies of men are being raised in the Northern States for that purpose. The tread of armies is now more than grave enough to impel every Kentuckian to demand that this be done, and to require of the Legislature of the State such additional action as may be necessary for the general welfare. To this end, I now call upon the members of the General Assembly to convene at the Capitol, in Frankfort, on the 6TH DAY OF MAY, 1861.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,

I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at the city of Frankfort, the 24th day of April, 1861, in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Sec'y of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Sec'y.

Vote for Ed. Keenon for Major.

THANKS.—We were complimented by a serenade by Haly's Cornet Band, on Thursday night. We risk nothing in saying that this is now one of the best bands in the State. Their execution of the most difficult pieces of music, (considering the short time they have been organized,) is truly wonderful. Gentlemen, we thank you; and shall treat to the oysters "all around" just as soon as we sell our land in Texas.

THURSDAY.—We were complimented by a serenade by Haly's Cornet Band, on Thursday night. We risk nothing in saying that this is now one of the best bands in the State. Their execution of the most difficult pieces of music, (considering the short time they have been organized,) is truly wonderful. Gentlemen, we thank you; and shall treat to the oysters "all around" just as soon as we sell our land in Texas.

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Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a de ranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
45 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF
Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Will Convince all who Suffer from
HEADACHE,
That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their
Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't servt, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERTON, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectively,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., Pa.,
January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them im mediately.

Respectfully yours,

JOHNSON C. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLEVILLE, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belleville, Wyoandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circular or large show bill to bring your Cephalic Pills more generally before the public. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pill, which sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. M. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously. Truly yours,
W. M. C. FILLER.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9, 1861.

Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously. Truly yours,
W. M. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
Col. of the Enrolled Militia of Franklin Co. April 17, 1861-w&twtw.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY,
FRANKFORT, April 3d, 1861.

ORDER NO. 1.

THE county of Franklin is hereby divided into Five Battalion Districts, as follows: The two Frankfort precincts shall constitute Battalion district No. 1. The Forks of Elkhorn Precinct district No. 2. The Peak's Mill Precinct district No. 3. The Bridgport Precinct district No. 4; and the Bald Knob Precinct district No. 5.

On the First Saturday in May next, there shall be an election held in each of the above Districts, by the persons subject to enrollment therein, of a Major to command the same.

The voting places, judges, clerks and sheriffs, shall be the same as those appointed for the election of Constables on the same day.

It is hoped that these officers will be elected, as the law requires it. If they are not, another election will have to be called.

GEO. W. MONROE,
Col. of the Enrolled Militia of Franklin Co.

April 17, 1861-w&twtw.

NOTICE!

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY,
FRANKFORT, April 3d, 1861.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their banking house in this city, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time an election will be held for seven Directors of the principal Bank, and a like number for each of the branches.

By order of the Board,
J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.
THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA,
MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or
Steam Boat Route.

Notice to Trespassers.

WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shooting game, and cutting trees upon our premises. The law will be enforced against all who do so.

Joseph Terry, S. D. Scofield,
Thomas Eliott, Joseph Parrott,
John D. Haworth, Wm. T. Readings,
Dr. J. R. Hawkins, A. B. Readings,
Hugh Allen, Talbot Collins.
FRANKLIN COUNTY, February 1st, 1861. ly

25 BBLS. 3 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon,
made by D. Swigert, and for sale by
M. W. READING,
April 10-w&twtw.

Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to the estate of

JOHN P. READING, deceased, are requested to come up and settle by the 1st day of May, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Respectfully,
M. W. READING,
No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to sell off the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling scoundrels.

mark w&twtw.

J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes,
Record, for Ledgers and Records,
Copying, for Letter Press,
Carmine, of brilliant hue.
CELEBRATED FOR

1st. Intense black color, (at first of a
greenish blue.)
2d. Easy flow from the Pen.
3d. Permanency, (will never fade by
exposure.)

4th. ECONOMY.
(EXPLANATION.—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmine may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

FACTS Confirming the above Qualities.

1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by J. J. BUTLER, Agent, No. 39, Vine St. Cincinnati, O.

JOSEPH KEENON & GIBBONS are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.

April 10, 1861—by.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photography, picture being copied to the public. In brilliancy of tones and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniaturess.

Call and See. July 9, 1860-w&twtw.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that no will keep constantly on hand Yohegheney, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Canal Coal, which will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden. JOHN C. BATES. September 3, 1860—by.

Confectionaries, Fruits, Nuts, &c., for Christmas and New Year.

GAY & TODD have now on hand the largest assortment of Cakes, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c., Ever before offered in this market, which they will dispose of Cheap. Every one desiring anything in their line for Christmas and New Year, will make money by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third street, Cincinnati. MOSELEY & CO. April 2, 1860—by.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order which issued from the Clerk's office of the Franklin County Court, directed to me as sheriff of said county, I will expose to public sale, on the 3d Monday in May, 1861 (being county court day), at the court-house door in the city of Frankfort, one "JIM MONROE," who was arrested as a runaway slave in this county, and who by the order of the Franklin county court, is directed to be sold for such sum as he will bring, provided he shall not be sold for less than four hundred dollars. The terms of sale are upon a credit of six months, with interest, the proceeds to give bond and good security, and the Commissioners, to have the force and effect of a replaty bond.

Sold runaway is a dark mulatto of copper color, aged about 28 years; five feet two inches high; weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds; stout built; has a full black eye; a small scar on his forehead, and several on his back, which have the appearance of whip marks. He had on, when arrested, a light colored coat and pantaloons; blue cloth cap, and shoes very much worn.

He is also reported to be a thief, and has been known to commit larceny.

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